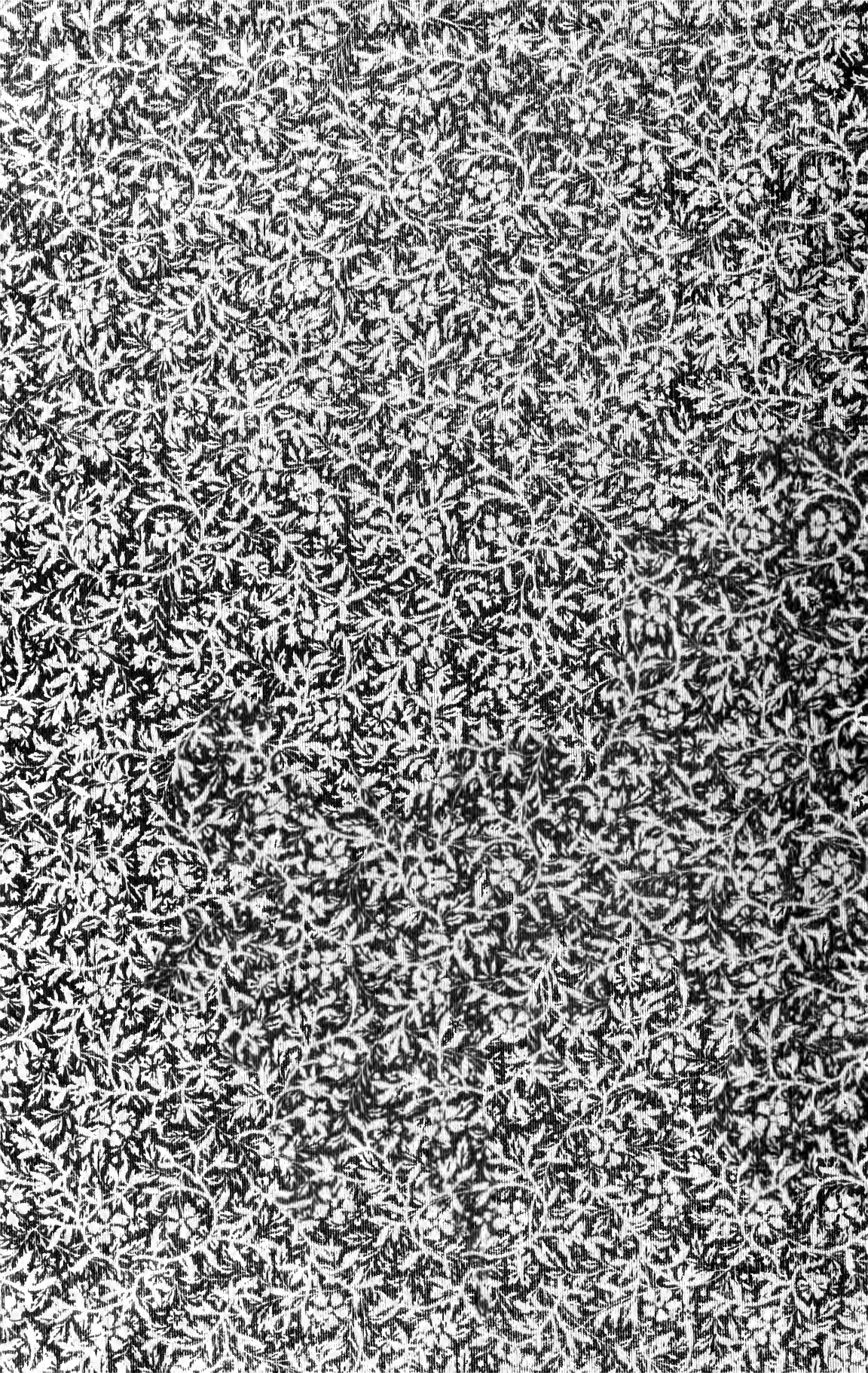
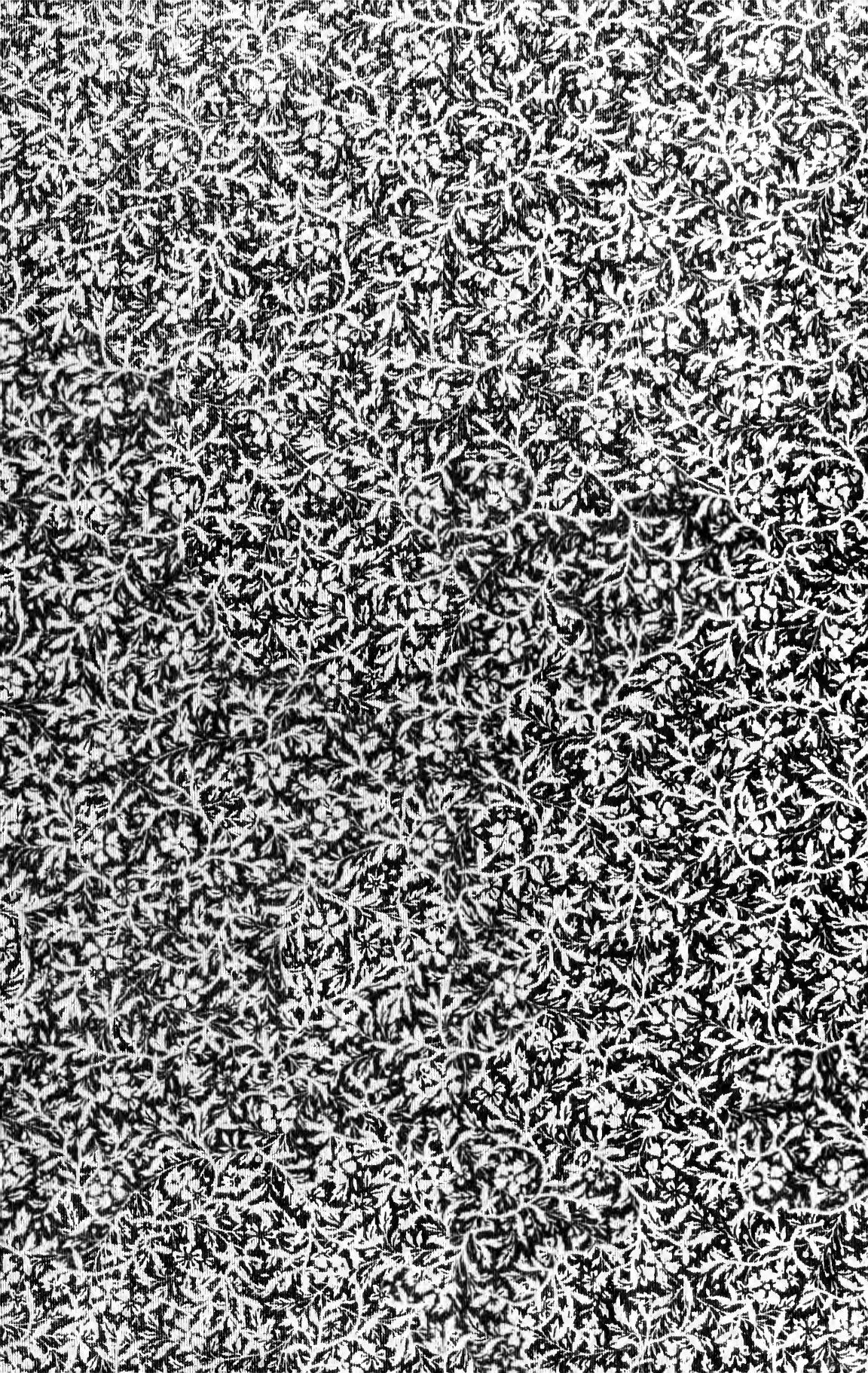


BROWN ALUMNI MONTHLY

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# THE BROWN ALUMNI MONTHLY

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PROVIDENCE, R. I.  
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# THE BROWN ALUMNI MONTHLY

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NO. 10

## SCHILLER: A CENTURY OF FAME

May, 1805—May, 1905

*By Robert P. Brown, '71*

**I**N this lovely month of May there will be commemorated among German folk the one hundredth anniversary of the death of their great national poet, Johann Christoph Friedrich von Schiller, who was born at Marbach, Wurtemberg, November 10, 1759, and died at Weimar, May 9, 1805, and his memory, like that of no other, commands the love and reverence of those who use or admire the German tongue. It may be asked, "Of what

possible interest can this be to the sons of Brown? and there may be some to whom it has no meaning. It is not impossible, in this period of machinery and engineering and exclusively utilitarian aims, that now and then one may be found to whom Lessing, Klopstock, Herder, Kant, Goethe and Schiller are but the phantoms of a name. It may be that some have forgotten the influence of German literature and philosophy upon the thinkers and writers who in the middle of the last century gave us American literature, started the wave of transcendentalism which swept over New England and fought for the liberation of thought from the bondage of



SCHILLER

creed and dogma. There are some, however, whom the name of Schiller carries back to that old dusty recitation room in the second story of University Hall with its procrustean iron seats and desks and those priceless hours with Lincoln; to that dreamy after-dinner recitation with the insects humming outside the open window and the breath of spring whispering its coming through twig and branch of the lofty elms; that drowsy, restful hour when the world went

well with us, and the university seemed so very, very old, and the very youngest thing in it "Johnny Link" with his entrancing smile and boyish laugh; and the college seemed so highly respectable as we hobnobbed with no others but the worthies of the past, while Horace repeated his odes and Cicero talked of friendship and old age and Livy told us of Romulus and Remus and showed us the wolf that tradition says gave nourishment to the first Roman blood. Nothing held our respect unless it was long and effectively dead and properly canonized. Then that rippling melody of Schiller's opening to William Tell swept over the harp strings of memory:

Es lächelt der See, er ladet zum Bade,  
 Der Knabe schlief ein am grünen Gestade,  
 Da hört er ein Klagen,  
 Wie Flöten so süß,  
 Wie Stimmen der Engel  
 Im Paradies.  
 Und wie er erwachet in seliger Lust,  
 Da spülen die Wasser ihm um die Brust,  
 Und es ruft aus den Tiefen:  
 Lieb Knabe, bist mein!  
 Ich locke den Schläfer,  
 Ich zieh' ihn herein.

and we were fast slipping into the lethean waters of seductive somnolency when the professor's Next! aroused us to give an account of Schiller's works, and, fearful of the dread marking-book held up before us, we awoke to attack our task.

If you were to ask German people which of their admired poets stood nearest to the hearts of their nation, I think most of them would say Friedrich Schiller and that he may be considered their great popular poet. His education was obtained at Ludwigsburg and Stutt-

gart; he first started to study theology, but changed to law and then to medicine, in which he graduated and was appointed regimental surgeon by Duke Karl Eugen. While holding this position when only twenty-two years old he published his first drama of the storm and stress period, "The Robbers," which was produced on the stage at Mannheim and also at Paris just previous to the outbreak of the French Revolution, where it aroused unbounded enthusiasm and ran for months. The Duke was incensed at Schiller's drama and the latter fled to escape restraint. Living and writing in various places, he came later to Gohlis, near Leipsig, where he wrote the "Hymn to Joy." Of somewhat exaggerated style, this poem is noteworthy since Beethoven used the choral only once in his nine symphonies, and that in his ninth and greatest, and took the words of Schiller's Hymn to Joy for his song part. It well illustrates the poet's broad sympathy and love of his fellows, and we make a translation to show his exuberant use of symbols:

#### SCHILLER'S ODE TO JOY

Joy! Thou glimpse of God-like beauty,  
 Daughter from Elysian bower;  
 Reeling with thine exaltation  
 We tread thy temple, Heavenly Power!  
 What stern custom long has parted  
 Binds anew thy magic sway;  
 All men once again are brothers,  
 Where thy gentle wings delay.  
 Be embraced, ye countless millions!  
 To the world our greeting tell!  
 Brothers! O'er yon star pavilion  
 Must a tender Father dwell.

He to whom kind luck has granted  
 Another's faithful friend to be;  
 Who has wooed and won fair woman,  
 Let him join our jubilee:  
 He who on this whole earth's circuit  
 One true soul can call his own—  
 Who has none, must leave our circle,  
 Steal without, and weep alone.  
 Whatsoe'er this orb inhabits  
 To Sympathy must homage pay;  
 To the stars she leads and guides us;  
 They the Unknown's law obey.



Joy drinks in all life and being  
 On great Nature's bounteous breast ;  
 All the good and all the wicked  
 Follow on her rose-hued quest ;  
 Kisses are her gift and offspring,  
 And a friend, in death proved true ;  
 Lust was to the worm allotted ;  
 Stands the cherub in God's view.  
     Art cast down, ye mighty millions ?  
     Canst thou thy Creator guess ?  
     Seek above yon starry squadrons ;  
     There He surely dwells to bless.

Joy is Nature's mighty mainspring  
 Life with mirth to intersperse ;  
 Joy impels the skilful clock-work  
 Of this boundless universe.  
 Flowers she lures from out their seed-husks,  
 From the firmament suns unseals,  
 Spheres she rolls into the spaces  
 Which no telescope reveals.  
     As God's joyful suns are flying  
     Through the heaven's splendid plan,  
 So direct thy path, my brothers !  
 Joyful, like victorious man.

Joy from Truth's resplendent mirror  
 Smiles the searcher's gaze to greet ;  
 Up the rugged hill of Virtue  
 Guides the patient climber's feet.  
 Up on Faith's bright sun-lit mountains  
 See her wind-lashed banners wave !  
 'Mid the group of choiring angels,  
 Stands she round the emptied grave.  
     Bravely suffer, O ye millions !  
     For the better world endure :  
 Up above yon star pavilion  
 God's reward will come most sure.

We could ne'er repay the Gods' gifts ;  
 To be like them were our choice.  
 Grief and Poverty, come forward  
 With the joyful to rejoice !  
 Grudge and Vengeance be forgotten ;  
 Pardon to our mortal foe ;  
 Let no tear his pleasure burden,  
 No remorse increase his woe.  
     Be our debt-book burned to ashes !  
     Reconciled the whole world through.  
 Brothers ! O'er yon star-lit curtain,  
 As ye judge, will God judge you.

Joy is bubbling in the beakers ;  
 The glowing grape's blood drives out care.  
 Drink to cannibals kind feelings,  
 Heroic courage to despair.  
 Brothers ! Spring up from the benches,

Pass the bowl full to the edge,  
 Let the foam to heaven sparkle,  
 To "The Good Spirit" drink this pledge,  
 Whom the whirling stars are singing,  
 Whom the hymning seraphs praise,  
 This glass "To the Gracious Spirit,"  
 Up above yon starry maze.

Fortitude in heaviest sorrow;  
 Help where innocence weeps low;  
 Eternity to sworn pledges;  
 Faith towards friend and faith towards foe;  
 Manly pride before Kings' foot-stools—  
 Brothers! Cost it life indeed—  
 Merit, give its crown of glory;  
 Downfall to the liar's breed.  
 Draw the sacred circle closer;  
 Swear it by this golden wine,  
 To keep true thine oaths forever,  
 By the Judge whom stars enshrine.

Removing to Dresden Schiller wrote his *Don Carlos* in the iambic pentameter verse, which he used in all subsequent dramas, and later at Weimar published his first historical work, the "Revolt of the Netherlands."

In 1789 he was called to the chair of universal history at Jena without salary. Here he published his history of the Thirty Years' War, that more than romance, that intense story of the longest war of modern times: who has read it but can still hear the tramp of the march and countermarch of those devastating armies over the German Fatherland, but still finds himself watching the movements of the gigantic forms of Gustavus Adolphus and Wallenstein, Mansfield and Tilly, but still recoils from the piercing cries of terror from burned and sacked Magdeburg!

In 1794 began those close relations of friendship and collaboration with Goethe which sweetened the last eleven years of his life and inspired his genius to greater efforts and brought him later to live in the congenial circle at Weimar.

The temple of Schiller's fame was reared on the columns of an upright, busy life, a pure and classic diction, a noble idealism and a passionate love of liberty. He had the poet's heart, the philosopher's deep insight and the soul of universal love. Compared with Goethe, he fell short in stature of intellect, but Goethe was an egoist while Schiller was a philanthropist and drew

to himself the deeper affection of his loved German people.

Schiller said that next to Goethe's friendship his own industry had done the most for him—true, but it was his lofty idealism that lifted him above the blight of poverty and the slow attack of fatal disease, that everywhere turned dull clay into godlike forms and distinguished his work from the dust-stained page of the way-faring poet. Whether in his earlier odes or his later dramas, it is his high view of life and action and his ceaseless effort to place man in thought and in deed on a nobler plane directed towards a sublimer destiny that impresses and elevates the reader. His love of art was that of a devotee. In his poem, "The Artist," he says, "Art is man's most particular possession; in industry the bee is his master, in technical skill and adeptness the lower creation may be his teacher, his knowledge he shares with the powers above, but art is his alone."

The services of Schiller in developing German thought and perfecting German language were certainly very great. German literature had become featureless, it had lost itself in the sands of formalism, mental slavery and imitation of French models, its currents were impeded by lifeless rules and wasting themselves in shallow sentimentalism.

Rousseau's appeal for mental emancipation and a return to natural impulse strongly impressed Schiller, and follow-

ing in the steps of Lessing, Herder and Klopstock he stood forth to guide his country's thought back into nature's channels, to characterize its literature with original aspiring German ideas, and with the all-powerful aid of Goethe to make his mother tongue a classic language.

Lyric poetry, history and the drama each claimed Schiller for its own and sought the aid of his creative mind. His poems and songs flowed unceasingly from the well-springs of his pent-up emotions; they mark the progress of his mind from the wild extravagance of youth, escaped from the mental shackles which had held down his country's genius, to the noble songs of later life when his thought had clarified itself and his emotions settled down to great moral convictions. The age of vast and vague adjectives, of hyperbole, of uncontrolled passion, gave way to that of classic allusion and adoration, and then to that of clear and concise expression of genuine German thought.

The advance from the "Sonnets to Laura," to the "Gods of Greece," and then to the "Ode to Goethe" and the "Song of the Bell" mark the development of his poetic genius. An old-time wise man said: "Let me write a nation's ballads and I care not who makes its laws." Schiller wrote songs for his people and thereby acquired a mighty influence, leading them to conceptions of a nobler life and a greater national destiny, and what a nation thinks is sure to come out sometime in action and consummation.

The most important historic work of Schiller's was his history of the Thirty Years' War. The collection of such a mass of material, the complicated and shifting alliances to be understood, the treatment of historic characters so often distorted by legend and malicious rumor, made it no easy task to detail the events of a war that extended over a generation so that at its close youth had come to middle age and middle age had passed off the stage of life.

With a style as pleasing as that of a Motley or a Prescott he unrolled the canvas depicting the scenes and characters of that mighty religious and political struggle which was fought over the breadth and length of Europe, which

changed the destinies of dynasties and of states and brought freedom and opportunity to exhausted, devastated Europe by the peace of Westphalia.

It is, however, through his dramas that we, outside of his homeland, know him best and to these he devoted his best powers. The subjects that attracted him were of the heroic nature. The rigid environments of his early life were followed by a strong reaction when he was free to think and work, and he dwelt with enthusiasm on characters famous for loyalty, courage and hatred of tyranny. He has made William Tell and Joan of Arc immortal. Historic moles may have dug at the roots of these legends until the last vestige of authenticity has disappeared, but Schiller has given them a quality of life and a force of sentiment that make them more real and true to our belief than all that dim procession of dissolute despots and devastating conquerors that file down through the accepted pages of ancient or modern writ.

In most of his dramas he treated the facts and characters of history with considerable freedom and touched the ragged edge of truth with the line of beauty, for he was striving for literary excellence and to teach his countrymen reverence for the higher truth and love of liberty. In 1799 at Weimar he completed his *Wallenstein*, a drama that held close to historic facts and placed him in the opinion of German critics next to Shakespeare as a dramatist.

This trilogy of tragic dramas woven on the background of the Thirty Years' War, touching upon its great historic events, filled with characters of force and importance, was a test and proof of Schiller's skill and resource in dramatic presentation. The brilliant figure of *Wallenstein*, the great commander, the uncrowned king, surrounded by wealth and luxury, given despotic power by the emperor, victorious and impenetrable, moving to his tragic death with serene faith in what the stars indicated and his ambitions demanded; his polygot camp; his staunch supporters, the nobly-born Piccolomini and the group of famous generals adherent to his cause; the fateful tragic romance between *Thekla*, *Wallenstein's* beautiful daughter, and *Max Piccolomini*—; these are by

the poet's skill molded into a fascinating tale of historic and tragic events.

In 1804 he brought out his last finished drama, *William Tell*, and on the 9th of May, 1805, succumbed to lung troubles which for many years had sought their victim. Schiller's unceasing activity carried his work into many spheres of thought, philosophy, esthetics, criticism and classical translation, but it was the voice of the poet to which the people listened; it was the poet's heart with which theirs beat in unison. He was no mystic, no delver

in introspection, no solver of great moral or intellectual problems. His verses came sweet and strong from the poet's pulsing heart, his versification was simple, his diction clear and his purpose exalted. Appreciation and love went out to him from the German people while he lived and now that time has spread his fame, all nations rise up to honor the universal poet whose trumpet notes were calls to freedom, whose flute tones were songs of love, and whose diapason was the psalm of labor and of manly worth.

## IN REMINISCENT VEIN



LOOKING into the excavation being made for the foundation of the new Providence postoffice, on Exchange place," said a Brown man reminiscently the other day, "I was surprised to see the remains of the substructure of one of the towers of the old brick railroad station. The workmen had unearthed it, and I was very much interested to see that it consisted in part of a series of arches through which the Moshassuck used to flow. I suppose this is all that is left of the building, yet the long brick structure was once the finest railroad station in the world. Of course you know it was the work of Thomas A. Tefft, who graduated at Brown in the class of 1851. He was the founder of ornamental brick work in American architecture, and inside the old station he erected a network of steel which he carried from one side wall to the other and surmounted with a thick wall of brick and thus, much to the astonishment of contemporary builders, illustrated a principle in building new to them but since developed into the familiar steel and brick construction of our skyscrapers. But what I thought most about when I saw the remains of the old tower foundation on the post-office site was a scene in that little country schoolhouse down in Richmond in the South County, when Henry Barnard, at that time commissioner of public

schools, was hearing the spelling class.

"The spelling book that he held in his hand slipped from his grasp and when he caught it again it opened at the fly leaf, which was covered with pencil drawings. All through the book, wherever there was a blank space, these drawings appeared, crude but talented.

"Mr. Barnard was interested to find out something about the young artist, so when the class was dismissed and the owner of the book came for it the commissioner detained him.

"Putting his hand on the bare-footed boy's shoulder, Mr. Barnard asked him his name.

"'Tommie Tefft, sir,' said the boy.

"It appeared that young Tefft's geography and all his other books had been liberally illustrated by his facile pencil, and the upshot of it was that Mr. Barnard interested certain well-to-do Providence people in the artist, who was brought to this city and entered at the University Grammar School, from which he passed in time to Brown.

"When one sees the well-proportioned campanile towers Tefft left in Providence and recalls the fine Italian structure that did service so many years as the union railway station, he is moved to deep regret that this unmistakable genius was cut off by fever in his young manhood. He was born in Richmond, R. I., August 3, 1826, and died in Florence, Italy, December 12, 1859."

## FOURTH ANNUAL BROWN BANQUET



FIVE hundred undergraduates, alumni and students from preparatory schools sat down at the fourth annual Brown banquet in Sayles Hall, Saturday evening, April 15. The affair was a great success under the direction of H. Anthony Dyer, '94, the toastmaster.

After President Faunce had invoked the divine blessing, the dinner was served by Lyman. In introducing Governor Utter, the first speaker, Colonel Dyer indulged in a few mirth provoking remarks. The governor was received with cheers and spoke of the fact that all college men, whatever their Alma Mater, are under the one broad insignia of liberal culture. He referred to the personal contact possible between the faculty and students in the smaller colleges and emphasized the advantage of reciting frequently. He said, "The ability to think and act quickly is gained largely by accepting the opportunity to recite in class."

President Faunce said in part:

"Mr. Toastmaster and Brown students: Some of you hear me talk so much, sometimes because you want to and sometimes because you can't help it, that I feel that I should give the time to another. Sitting beside me here is my old classmate, Mr. Fitts, beside whom I sat for four years in college, who has brought his son down to see what Brown and Brown spirit is. (Cheers.) He has asked me what sort of an assemblage this is. He said that he thought it might be Republican, because we have such a fine looking lot of men, but he judged from the noise that was made that it might be Democratic. Upon looking at the tables he was sure it was Prohibition. However, whatever our political faith, we are all one family."

Speaking of the future of the university, the president continued:

"I want to see on this campus, which is all too small, a number of buildings which the expansion of the next ten years will call for. This college

should by no means be an appendage of the city of Providence; it should be strong and complete in itself.

"I have a vision here to-night of improvements, of a university library complete and well equipped for all our needs. Some of our friends are working so hard that I should not be surprised if we should have such a building started within two years. I want to see here a new biological laboratory and a new hall where 200 or 300 men can sit and eat three times a day. I want to see a dignified chapel, so that we shall not have to dine and worship in the same hall. I want to see a recitation hall fully as large as this one, that our recitations may not be scattered about in the dormitories.

"We should all have the college spirit that makes us one family. It is all very well to cherish loyalty to a group of men, to be loyal to your fraternity, but, first of all, let us be loyal to our Alma Mater. The larger universities of this country are divided up into colleges. In the University of Chicago next year the students will register in one of four colleges into which the university has been divided. That is unnecessary in our democratic Brown."

Everett B. Durfee, '84, of Fall River, said in part:

"I have been asked to speak to you on 'Brown spirit in Massachusetts.' Down in Fall River we are trying to do our duty toward Brown. We have a Brown club of about 50 members, who are evenly distributed among the professions. At present we have seven representatives of our school in the Women's College and fourteen in Brown University proper. Last year six of our boys graduated from here. Great changes have taken place at Brown since 1884. Only eight are on the faculty who were here then, and eight more of the present faculty went to college with me."

James E. Leach, '74, of Boston, spoke of the past and present days at Brown and told some humorous stories of his own college era. Manager Price of the

ball nine talked hopefully of the prospects of the team and Professor Courtney Langdon followed with some remarks on "The responsibility of Brown men."

W. A. Spicer, Jr., 1905, manager of last fall's football team, gave a brief review of the past season. The Pennsylvania game was lost by a narrow margin, he said, but the Dartmouth game was one to be looked back upon with pleasure and even pride. He said that the next Brown-Dartmouth game will be played in Springfield, Massa-

chusetts, and he predicted that it will end with a Brown victory. He closed with an appeal to all Brown men to be there.

The whole assemblage rose at the conclusion of the speeches and sang "Alma Mater," after which the majority of those present adjourned to the Brown Union, where the remainder of the evening was passed pleasantly and informally.

The chairman of the committee having the banquet in charge was Frederick W. Cook, '05, of Providence.

## OPENING OF THE BASEBALL SEASON

BROWN 12, COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF  
NEW YORK 0



BROWN won the first baseball game of the season on Saturday, April 8, at Andrews Field, the opposing team being from the College of the City of New York. Trinity was to have played in Providence on April 5, but rain prevented the game.

The New York players were not in the same class with Brown, but the contest furnished good practice. Captain Tift was in the box and struck out thirteen men, though he was rather wild, giving five bases on balls. On the whole the showing of the Brown team was good. Following is the score:

BROWN					C. C. OF NEW YORK				
	ab	lb	po	a		ab	lb	po	a
Hoye, 1.	6	1	0	0	McGrath, 1.	3	0	0	0
Elrod, 1.	4	0	12	0	Cortes, s.	3	0	0	2
Hamilton, 3.	2	0	0	1	Arnold, m.	4	0	1	0
Tift, p.	5	2	0	6	Sullivan, 1.	4	0	16	0
Dickinson, 2.	5	3	1	2	Wolfe, r.	2	0	1	0
Pryor, m.	5	2	0	0	Gallagher, 3.	1	0	2	3
Jones, s.	4	1	0	1	Ennis, 2.	3	0	0	2
Paine, c.	3	2	9	1	Elkins, c.	3	0	0	1
Thomas, c.	1	0	4	0	McDonald, c.	3	0	2	1
Graham, r.	3	2	1	0	Marx, p.	3	0	1	10
Totals.	38	13	27	11	Totals.	37	7	23	20
Innings.	. . . . . 1 2 3 4				. . . . . 5 6 7 8 9				
Brown.	. . . . . 3 1 1 0				. . . . . 3 0 0 1				x-12

Runs—Hoye, Elrod 2, Hamilton, Dickinson 3, Pryor 3, Paine 2—12. Two-base hits—Graham, Paine. Stolen bases—Tift, Dickinson 2, Jones, Graham, Thomas. First base on balls—Off Tift 5; off Marx 4. Left on bases—Brown 11, C. C. of New York 3. Hit by pitched ball—Thomas. Struck out—By Tift 13; by Marx 4. Passed balls—Elkins 3, McDonald. Umpire—McAlee. Time—2h.  
Thomas out for interference.

BROWN 5, PROVIDENCE 6

Brown was beaten by the Providence team of the Eastern League at Melrose Park, Monday, April 10. Score 6 to 5. As it was necessary to save Tift for the Yale game two days later and no other pitcher of the desired calibre was available, trainer "Charlie" Huggins went into the box for Brown. This would have been impossible in an inter-collegiate game, as Huggins is not a student, but there was no objection in a friendly contest with a professional team. Huggins allowed only four hits, having great speed, but his wildness allowed seven men to reach first base on balls. Jones was unable to play at short because of an injured hand, and a re-arrangement of several players was thereby made necessary, Tift playing in left field. Following is the score:

PROVIDENCE					BROWN				
	ab	lb	po	a		ab	lb	po	a
Mullen, 1.	3	0	1	0	Hoye, 3.	5	1	0	4
Poland, r.	5	2	2	0	Elrod, 1.	3	0	12	0
Dunn, 3.	2	1	3	3	Hamilton, s.	5	2	1	4
Conn, m.	2	4	1	2	Tift, 1.	5	1	1	0
Drow, 1.	3	0	13	0	Dickinson, 2.	3	1	3	1
Rock, s.	3	0	0	1	Pryor, m.	2	0	2	0
Aubrey, 2.	3	0	0	1	Paine, c.	3	0	5	1
Rock, s.	2	0	0	1	Graham, 2.	2	1	0	0
Thomas, c.	3	0	4	0	Huggins, p.	3	1	0	2
Nops, p.	1	0	0	5					
Kellog, p.	3	0	0	1					
Kelley, m.	1	0	2	0					
Totals.	30	4	27	11	Totals.	31	7	24	13
Innings.	. . . . . 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9				. . . . . 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9				
Providence.	. . . . . 3 0 0 0				. . . . . 2 1 0 0				x-6
Brown.	. . . . . 0 0 2 1				. . . . . 0 0 0 0				2-5

Runs—Mullen 2, Poland 2, Dunn, Rock—6; Hoye, 2, Pryor, Graham, Huggins—4. Two-base hit—Dunn. Stolen bases—Dunn, Rock, Hoye, Pryor. Sacrifice hits.



—Elrod, Pryor, Paine. Double play—Tift to Hamilton to Elrod. First base on balls—Off Nops 2, off Kellogg 2, off Huggins 7. Tift by pitched ball by Kellogg 2. Struck out by Nops 2, by Kellogg 2, by Huggins 3. Wild pitch—Kellogg. Passed balls—Paine 2. Umpire—Egan. Time 2h. 10m.

## BROWN 3, YALE 6

Brown lost the first Yale game at New Haven on Wednesday, April 12, after obtaining a lead that ought to have won her the final victory. At the end of the fourth inning the score was: Brown 3, Yale 0, but in the last half of the fifth

Barnes registered a hit on a fly that should have been an out. Wallace got a pass. Chapin filled the sacks, getting first on an error. Here the Providence lads began to display symptoms of the rattles. Bell completed the dose by a single, scoring Barnes and Wallace. Elrod took care of O'Brien for the third out. Score: Brown 3, Yale 2.

Jackson replaced Bell in the sixth. Captain Bowman was the whole thing in this inning, getting all three putouts without assistance.



BROWN BASEBALL TEAM, 1905

Yale scored twice, and in the sixth she repeated the process. In the eighth she added two more tallies, while Brown, after her early exhibition of good play, could not score another run.

The Brown outfield was slow, while the infield played well. Jones, short-stop, was out of the game on account of an injured hand, and for that reason the team was not at its best. At first base, Elrod accepted sixteen out of eighteen chances. The following description of the last five innings is taken from the New Haven Journal and Courier, which of course adopts the Yale point of view:

"It was in Yale's half of the fifth that the silver string began to be loosed and the rain of hits to begin. Thanks to the inertia of the Brown outfielders,

"The second installment of the Yale attack netted two more runs. After Kinney had gone out, Hoyer to Elrod, Cote singled. Bowman went out to Dickinson, but Huiskamp and Barnes hit safely. Cote and Huiskamp scoring. Barnes made the third out. Yale 4, Brown 3.

"Paine's single off Jackson was the best Brown could do in the seventh. He got no further, Graham striking out.

"Just to show he could do something else beside pitch, Jackson cracked out a two-bagger in the seventh. Nothing came of it however.

"Tift got a single in the eighth but was out trying to stretch it for two bases.

"Yale's last seance at the bat proved

a veritable batting matinee. Kinney opened with a three sacker. Cote got first on a line drive at Hoyer, which the latter checked but could not manipulate. Bowman followed with another beautiful triple into deep left, Kinney and Cote scoring. Yale 6, Brown 3.

"Brown failed to be dangerous in the ninth despite Dickinson's single. Jackson closed the contest by striking out Pryor."

Following is the score:

YALE					BROWN					
	ab	lb	po	a e		ab	lb	po	a e	
O'Brien, s.	4	0	2	0	1	Hoye, 3	1	0	5	2
Kinney, 3.	4	1	1	1	0	Elrod, 1	1	0	15	1
Cote, 1.	3	2	3	0	0	Hamilton, s.	4	0	2	1
Bowman, 1.	4	0	11	0	0	Tift, p.	4	2	0	5
Huiskamp, r.	4	1	1	0	0	Dickinson, 2	3	1	1	2
Barnes, m.	3	2	2	0	0	Wells, 1.	4	0	2	1
Wallace, 2.	2	0	2	3	1	Pryor, m.	4	0	0	1
Erwin, c.	0	0	2	1	0	Paine, c.	3	2	3	2
Chapin, c.	3	0	2	4	0	Graham, r.	2	0	1	1
Bell, p.	2	1	1	2	0					
Jackson, p.	1	1	0	1	0	Totals . . .	29	5	24	18
Totals . . .	31	8	27	12	2					
Innings . . .										
Yale . . . . .										
Brown . . . . .										

Runs—Cote 2, Kinney, Huiskamp, Barnes, Wallace—6; Elrod, Tift, Dickinson—3. Two-base hits—Paine, Jackson. Three-base hits—Tift, Bowman. Stolen bases—Dickinson, Cote. Double play—Hoye to Elrod to Paine. First base on balls—Off Tift—Cote, Wallace; off Bell—Dickinson. Hit by pitched ball—Elrod, Graham, Barnes. Struck out—By Tift—Bowman; by Bell—Hamilton, Wells; by Jackson—Graham, Pryor. Umpire—Johnstone. Time—2h.

BROWN 0, PRINCETON 1

The following score of the Princeton game at Andrews Field, Saturday, April 15, tells its own story:

PRINCETON					BROWN										
	ab	lb	po	a e		ab	lb	po	a e						
Reed, s.	3	1	0	2	0	Hoye, 3.	3	0	1	1	0				
Heim, m.	3	1	0	0	0	Welch, 1.	4	2	0	0	0				
Wells, 2.	4	2	3	3	0	Hamilton, s.	3	0	1	0	0				
McLean, 3.	3	0	1	0	0	Tift, p.	4	0	0	7	0				
Cooney, c.	4	1	11	4	0	Dickinson, 2.	2	0	1	4	1				
Bard, 1.	4	0	11	1	1	Elrod, 1.	2	0	13	0	1				
Wister, r.	3	0	0	0	0	Pryor, m.	3	0	0	0	0				
Forsythe, 1.	3	0	0	0	0	Paine, c.	3	0	8	0	0				
Byram, p.	3	0	0	4	0	Graham, r.	2	0	3	0	0				
Totals	30	5	26	14	1	Totals	26	2	27	12	1				
Innings							1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Princeton							0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

Runs—Reed—1. Two-base hit—Heim. Stolen base—Dickinson. Sacrifice hits—Hoye, Heim, McLean. First base on balls—Off Byram 3. Hit by pitched ball—Dickinson, Reed. Struck out—by Tift 5; by Byram 12. Umpire McAleer. Time—2h.

BROWN 5, HOLY CROSS

Brown and Holy Cross christened Fitton Field at Worcester on Patriots' Day, April 19. Tift was hit harder than he had before been hit this season, but untimely errors in his support were what lost the game. Two bases on balls, a

hit, an error and a wild pitch gave Holy Cross three runs in the fourth, and four hits and two errors added to the total in the fifth.

The score:

HOLY CROSS					BROWN					
	ab	lb	po	a e		ab	lb	po	a e	
Cahill, m.	5	3	0	0	0	Hoye, 3	4	2	2	1
Spring, p.	4	0	0	3	0	Welch, 1.	5	0	2	0
Flynn, 1.	3	2	8	0	0	Hamilton, s.	5	1	0	8
Hoye, 1.	4	3	0	0	0	Tift, p.	5	0	0	5
McManus, r.	4	1	3	0	1	Paine, c.	4	2	5	3
O'Brien, s.	8	0	2	4	2	Dickinson, 2.	4	0	4	3
Cashen 2.	3	0	4	5	2	Pryor, m.	4	0	0	0
Ennis, 3.	3	0	0	0	0	Graham, r.	4	0	1	0
Loftus, c.	4	1	9	1	1	Elrod, 1.	2	1	8	0
Totals	34	10	26	13	6	Thomas, 1.	0	0	2	0
Innings						Totals	37	6	24	15

Holy Cross . . . . . 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9  
Brown . . . . . 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 2 0  
Runs—Cahill 2, Flynn 2, Hoye 2, Spring, McManus—8; Welch, Hamilton, Tift, Paine, Dickinson—5. Two-base hits—Hoye, Flynn, Paine. Three-base hits—Cahill 2. Stolen bases—Dickinson 2, Hoye, Welch, Tift, Cahill, McManus. First base on balls—off Tift 3; off Spring 3. Struck out—by Tift 5; by Spring 8. Double play—Hamilton to Dickinson to Elrod. Passed ball—Loftus. Wild pitch—Tift. Hit by pitched ball—Dickinson, Thomas. Umpire—Riordan. Time 2 h. 15m. Attendance—700.

BROWN 4, TUFTS 3

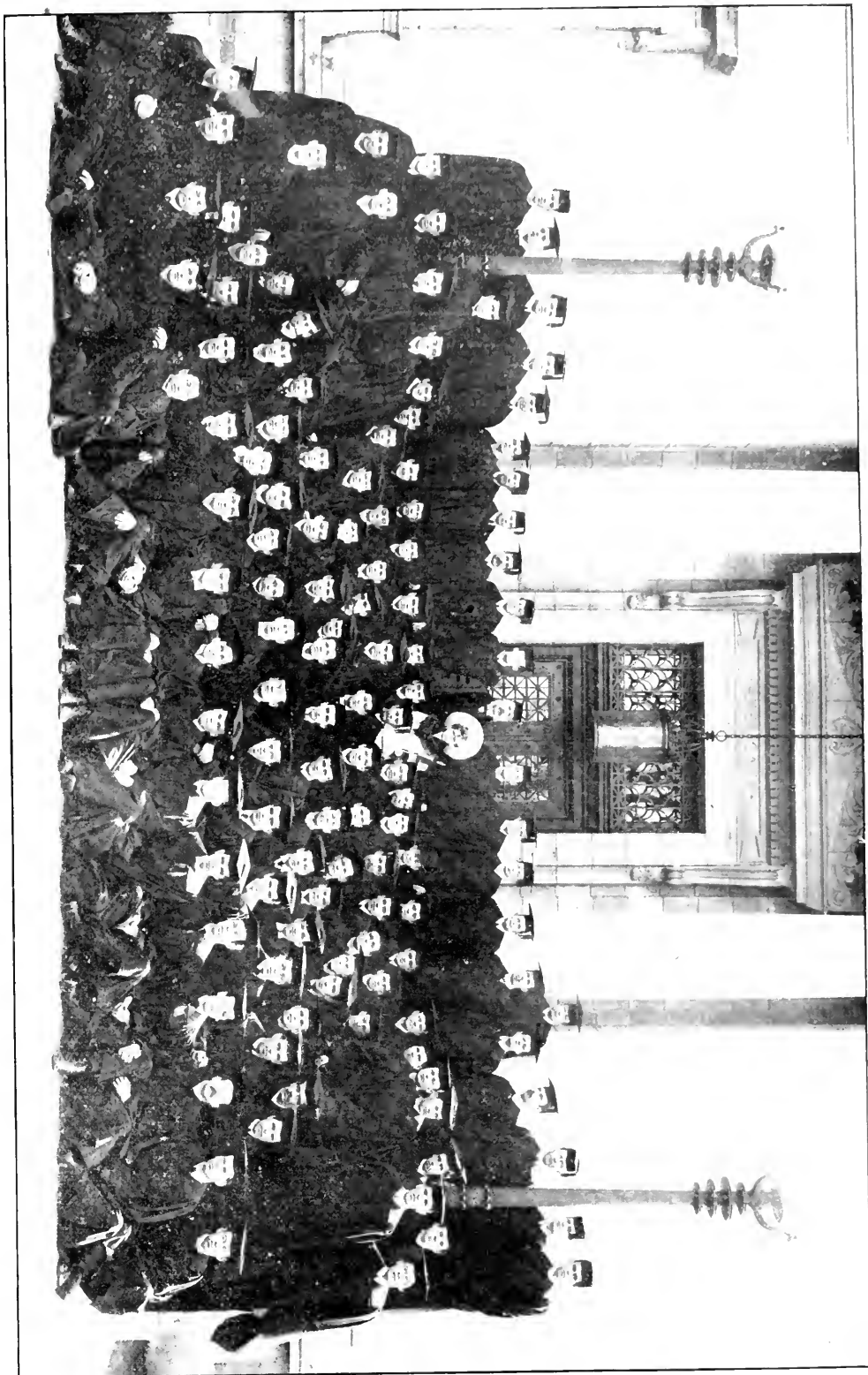
Brown beat Tufts in the ninth inning at Andrews Field, Saturday, April 22. The feature of the game was the pitching of Welch, who made his debut in the box. Only two hits were scored off his delivery and one of these was a deep fly to centre that Burgess should have caught, but he fell as he was running for it.

A glance at the score shows how it see-sawed. In the ninth inning Burgess reached first on an error by Lamb and second when Graham hit the ball. Both men advanced a base on Thomas's sacrifice, and Burgess scored the winning run when Hoye hit over second.

The summary:

BROWN					TUFTS					
	ab	lb	po	a e		ab	lb	po	a e	
Hoye, 3.	5	2	2	0	0	Roper, s.	3	0	2	2
Welch, p.	4	1	0	7	0	McCarthy, m	4	0	1	1
Hamilton, s.	4	1	1	4	3	Donovan, p.	4	1	0	0
Tift, 1.	3	1	1	0	0	Suitor, r.	4	0	2	0
Paine, c.	4	0	8	2	0	Lamb, 2.	4	0	6	1
Dickinson, 2	4	1	1	2	1	Sullivan, c.	4	0	7	1
Pryor, m.	3	0	0	0	0	Riley, 1.	2	0	5	0
Graham, r.	2	0	1	0	0	Dickinson, 1.	3	0	1	0
Thomas, 1.	3	0	12	0	1	Fisher, 3.	3	1	1	1
Burgess, m.	1	0	1	0	0		—	—	—	—
Totals...	33	6	27	15	5	Totals	31	2	25	8

Runs—Hamilton, Tift, Welch, Burgess—4; Dickinson, McCarthy, Fisher—3. Two-base hits—Hamilton, Dickinson (Brown). Home run—Fisher. Stolen bases—Welch, Tift, Roper, Dickinson, (Tufts) 2. Sacrifice hits—Thomas, Suitor. First base on balls—off Welch 3 off Donovan 1. Hit by pitched ball—Graham 2. Struck out—by Welch 7; by Donovan 7. Passed ball—Sullivan. Umpire—McAleer. Time—1h. 45m.



THE CLASS OF 1905, BROWN UNIVERSITY  
President Faunce and John Nicholas Brown in center.

*Photograph by Edgar K. Horton & Co.*

THE  
BROWN ALUMNI MONTHLY

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By the Brown Alumni Magazine Co.

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MAY, 1905

WHY NOT A BROWN FLAG?

Of course we already have Brown flags of many kinds. There are the little pennants of brown and white, the big flags with the word "Brown" in large letters stretching across them, and various modifications of these. We have also a big silk flag with the coat-of-arms of the university occupying the middle ground. But why not have an official flag?

This thought is suggested by the picture of a flag of the George Washington University at Washington, D. C., which appears in the convocation number of the university's *Bulletin*. The colors are buff and blue, the colors of the continental army commanded by Washington—a blue cross appearing on a buff ground, with the university seal at the centre of the cross. The whole is effective and appropriate. A Brown flag of

equal effectiveness could be designed, and if this were done it could be made in all sizes and of any material. The present Brown flag schemes could be retained at will, but there would be one official emblem of bunting or silk that could be displayed on all sorts of occasions like ball games, alumni reunions, etc., and would in time come to have a significance not now possessed by any existing design.

COLLEGE ICONOCLASM

In view of the threatened destruction of the Linonian and Brothers library building at Yale, a petition, signed by all excepting ten members of the senior class, was recently presented to the president and fellows praying that the fine structure shall not be sacrificed. The petitioners said:

"We realize the difficulties of locating a building adjacent to the Chittenden library without utilizing the ground now occupied by the old library, yet we feel that, however urgent the demand for that space may appear, it does not warrant the destruction or mutilation of the existing building. The old library is of great architectural beauty, of a style peculiarly suited to its academic location. It was the gift of a president and professors of the college, now long dead, and is, in a sense, their monument. The score of class ivies covering its walls are symbolical of its associations in the minds and hearts of all Yale men."

We cannot help thinking that these young men of the senior class at Yale have taken the right position in this matter. Improvements at New Haven demand the demolition of some of the older structures of the university, but surely the efforts of those in charge of the institution ought to be in the direction of preserving rather than destroying what is representative of a former era.

One cannot help remembering that it was only after a determined effort that Old South Middle was saved, the university authorities having taken not so much a positive stand against its destruction as a negative attitude which confessed their inability to see just how the red-brick structure with its faded green blinds could be rescued from the demands of the march of progress, especially in view of the scantiness of the available funds in the Yale treasury.

Old South Middle stands inside the older college quadrangle at Yale and therefore interferes with the effect of symmetry to which the other buildings of that part of the campus contribute, but it is the only reminder of eighteenth century Yale left from among the famous structures of the old brick row, and it is moreover a good specimen of straightforward and sensible colonial architecture. To an outsider it appeals very much more than its immediate neighbor, Osborn Hall, which belongs to the American Gingerbread period, though doubtless those who erected Osborn Hall thought they were doing a fine thing for the university when they planned it.

In the case of the old library, which the senior class now desires to save, every college man, whether a graduate of Yale or not, is interested to see the proposed iconoclasm defeated. And may not those who wish to tear the library down check themselves when they reflect that even if a more "modern" building should now be erected on the site, a generation or two hence it

might be quite as out of date and quite as offensive to the faddish eye as the library appears to be at the present time?

One of Yale's chief assets is its attractive history. Why do some of those connected with it as high officials exhibit such an apparent desire from time to time to destroy its ancient monuments? Oxford and Cambridge hold theirs in reverence, and for that matter we at Brown cherish ours.

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#### END OF VOLUME I

It seems almost incredible that five years have slipped away since we began the publication of the BROWN ALUMNI MONTHLY. The first number appeared in June, 1900, being a pamphlet of eight pages only, devoid of illustrations and with its mission by no means thoroughly comprehended even by those in charge. In general it was designed to improve the feeling between the alumni and the university, and among the alumni themselves, but how this was to be accomplished was not entirely clear.

The plans of the magazine have developed from month to month and from year to year, until its mission and scope seem reasonably certain: it has become the one chief medium of communication between the university and alumni and it is a simple statement of fact to say that it has stimulated the mutual interest of all who are bound by any tie to Brown. Any publication of this character would have accomplished this in some measure, for all that the graduates and friends of the college needed to awaken and sustain their interest in it and in one an-

other was a periodical visitant bringing them the news of the widespread family of Brown in a cheerful and convenient way.

We have had our ups and downs, financial, artistic and other. At the present time we recognize our many limitations and deficiencies but we are planning to improve the magazine in several particulars in the immediate future. Financially, the enterprise is well on its feet and it would have a comfortable surplus in the treasury if all our delinquent subscribers would pay up. Early in the present year no less than \$1400 was due us on back subscriptions. An appeal to the delinquents was shortly afterward sent out, with the result that \$600 was paid in, but \$800 is still outstanding. To the thoughtless readers of the MONTHLY who owe it a dollar, or two or three dollars as the case may be, we commend with confidence this plain

statement of the case. If we could have their money right away we would close the year with an excellent financial showing and next year's magazine would be better because we could spend more on it.

At the present time 2,500 copies of the magazine are printed every month. The number of paid subscribers at the last count was 2,200, of which 400 are supplied at the expense of the university. This means that libraries, preparatory schools and other institutions all over the country are receiving the MONTHLY regularly, in addition to the individual subscribers, nearly all of whom are Brown graduates. As the total number of graduates is about 3100, it will be seen that the magazine goes every month to considerably more than one-half of them, not as a free document, but at the regular subscription rate, which is one dollar a year.





## TOPICS OF THE MONTH



ONE of the beneficial results of the definite organization of the graduate department at Brown under the deanship of Professor Barns is a more complete and available record of graduate students and their work than has ever been kept before. From a statement recently given out by the dean of the graduate department the following facts are taken:

In 1903-'04 the graduate students numbered 90 in all, and of these 24 received the master's degree in June. No doctor's degree was given. Of last year's graduate students, 39 are continuing their work this year. Four students who received the master's degree in June, 1904, have returned, three for a higher degree, and one for special work.

This year 68 new students have entered the department, making the total number of graduates at present 107 (86 from Brown, 21 from other colleges). The candidates for the doctorate number 23, for the master's degree 68, and the special students number 16. Fourteen students are registered as candidates for the master's degree in absentia. The number of students who expect to complete their work this year is, in the case of the master's degree, 41; in the case of the doctor's degree, 3.

The courses selected by the graduate students classified with reference to the departments of instruction in which the students are working, are as follows: Comparative anatomy, 11; history of art, 4; astronomy, 3; biblical literature, 6; botany, 2; chemistry, 12; drawing, 1; English, 29; German, 10; Greek, 1; history, 19; mathematics, 9; mechanics, 1; philosophy, 13 and education 33; physics 11 and electrical engineering, 1; political economy, 4; Latin, 4; Romance languages, 8; social and political science, 13; geology, 1. A comparison of these figures with those of last year shows an increase of number in 12 departments, a decrease in 8, and the same number in 3.

The number of registrations in the graduate department is thus larger by

17 than it was last year, and the number of new students is larger by 20. The degrees received this year will exceed last year's number by 18, as the work of the college year is already far advanced and no changes now are likely to occur. The number of students coming to us from other colleges has diminished by two. Two undergraduates are now candidates for the master's degree, whereas last year the two degrees were received by three undergraduate students. In 1903, 23 of the students who received the bachelor's degree in June returned for graduate work in September. This year there are in the graduate department 33 students who received the first degree last June. This comparison seems to show a growing tendency to continue university work toward the attainment of a higher degree.



#### HISTORICAL CATALOGUE ABOUT TO APPEAR

There will be general interest in the announcement of the forthcoming historical catalogue. It is now ten years since the last one was issued, and another has become imperative. The printing is now under way, but the amount of correction and proof reading is enormous, and probably the catalogue will not be completed before midsummer. It will be sold at one dollar a copy, which is, of course, a merely nominal price, as the expense of preparation and publication is very large.

The keeper of the graduate records, Miss Vaughan, has been at work for three years on the task, has gone through an almost incredible mass of old records, programs, souvenirs, catalogues of fraternities, professional schools, histories of towns, cities, villages and counties, histories of patriotic, educational and philanthropic organizations, ecclesiastical records, funeral sermons and addresses, and printed memorials of all possible kinds, and has brought the records up to date. The record of each living alumnus has been submitted to that alumnus personally, and it is hoped that the catalogue

will be far more complete and accurate than anything of the kind previously issued at Brown University.

It will contain for the first time the list of non-graduates of the university. A large part of the labor of preparing the catalogue has been caused by the endeavor to prepare a complete non-graduate list, as many of the warmest friends of the university are among those who were compelled to leave before receiving their diplomas. The catalogue when published should be not only in the hands of every graduate, as a means of keeping track of his college friends and knowing what Brown men are now doing in the world, but in every university club and in all the large public libraries of the country. Subscriptions for the catalogue will be received at commencement time, and the books will be delivered early in September.



**BROWN LUNCH  
CLUB OF  
WORCESTER**

On February 25 about twenty alumni of Brown met at the State Mutual restaurant in Worcester, Mass., for a mid-day lunch, and formed the Brown Lunch Club, which is an outgrowth of the Worcester County Alumni Association, with the same officers, but with a special executive committee consisting of H. F. Gould, '94, Clifford S. Anderson, '00, and the secretary, John A. Clough, '99. Its object is to meet at frequent intervals and have a moderate-priced lunch, thus maintaining throughout the year the Brown spirit and enthusiasm aroused at the annual banquets of the alumni association.

The second meeting was on Patriots' Day, April 19, when the club and the 'varsity ball team took lunch together, there being forty-four present all told. The club arranged entertainment for the ball team at the Commonwealth Club, which is adjacent to the restaurant where the lunch was held. After a few words from Manager Price and Coach Sexton the club took cars for Fitton Field, the new athletic grounds of Holy Cross College, where a section in the grandstand was reserved for them. Those present besides the ball team were: Dr. Silas P. Holbrook, '59, of East Douglas, Mass.; Dr. Charles H.

Perry, '59; Hon. Francis A. Gaskill, '66; Joseph Jackson, '68; Rev. Daniel W. Hoyt, '71; George S. Taft, Esq., '82; Dr. Ray W. Greene, '83; Albert W. Hinds, '79; Appleton P. Williams, '89, of West Upton, Mass.; H. F. Gould, '94; Howard E. Sumner, '94; Rev. George A. Gordon, '95, of Southbridge, Mass.; Charles W. Goodwin, '97, of West Brookfield, Mass.; George A. Gaskill, '98; M. T. Thompson, '98; W. W. Clark, '99; John A. Clough, '99; Thomas H. DeCondres, '99, of Southbridge; George E. Marble, '00; Peter T. Dolan, '01; W. H. Whiting, '01; W. A. Streeter, '02; Charles B. Boland, '03; F. B. Whittemore, '04; Warren A. Whitney, '05; Chester S. Allen, '05; John F. O'Gara, '00; R. A. Marble, '06; S. H. Halsey, '07.

The third meeting and lunch of the club will be held on May 20, the date of the intercollegiate sports at the Worcester Oval. In view of the Brown-Amherst ball game in the morning of that day, and the joint concert the evening before by the Amherst and Brown musical clubs, the executive committee is planning a more extensive program than even that of Patriots' Day. If there are any Brown men, whether graduates or not, in Worcester county who have not received notices to the former lunches, will they kindly send their addresses to the secretary, John A. Clough, State Mutual building, Worcester, Mass.?



**NEW INSTRUCTOR  
IN GEOLOGY**

Charles W. Brown, now of Lehigh University, has been appointed instructor in geology at Brown, and will begin his work in September. Mr. Brown graduated from Brown in 1900, and during his college course frequently assisted Professor Packard in geological expeditions. Since then he has spent two years in graduate study at Harvard, and he is now teaching geology at Lehigh. He is on the United States Geological Survey, and will have charge next summer of the work of the survey at Mount Desert. The zoological side of Professor Packard's work will henceforth be assigned to the department of biology.

**PROFESSOR JAMESON  
GOES TO THE CARNEGIE  
INSTITUTION**

Professor John Franklin Jameson, who was professor of history at Brown University from 1888 to 1901, has resigned his position in the University of Chicago, as head of the department of history, which he accepted when he left Brown, and will become director of the bureau of historical research in the Carnegie Institution, Washington, D. C. Professor Jameson is one of the foremost authorities on history in the United States, and has published many works that required careful historical research. He was



PROFESSOR J. FRANKLIN JAMESON

born in Boston Sept. 19, 1859, and was graduated from Amherst College at the age of 20. In 1882 he obtained the degree of Ph. D. at Johns Hopkins, and in 1902 the degree of LL. D. from the same university, while Amherst conferred the latter degree upon him in 1898. While occupying the position of professor of history at Brown, from 1895 to 1901, he was managing editor of the American Historical Review, and from 1895 to 1899 he was chairman of the United States Historical Manuscripts Commission.

On April 13, 1893, Professor Jameson married Miss Sara Elizabeth Elwell of

this city, daughter of James P. Elwell, at the home of the bride's mother in Brooklyn, N. Y.

**ANOTHER  
RHODES SCHOLAR  
FROM BROWN**

At a meeting of the Rhode Island Rhodes scholarship committee of selection, Leonard W. Cronkhite of Greenwich, N. Y., was chosen as Rhodes scholar from this state. Mr. Cronkhite is a Brown senior and was one of the two candidates who successfully passed the examinations on January 18. The newly appointed scholar will take up his residence at Oxford next fall and remain there for three years.

Leonard Woolsey Cronkhite was born in Burmah, India, and is the son of a former missionary, Rev. L. W. Cronkhite of Greenwich, N. Y.

He prepared for Brown at Newton High School and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. While at Newton High he was prominent in debating and track athletics. He graduated from M. I. T. with honors, having maintained a high standard of scholarship.

During his college course Mr. Cronkhite has held offices in the Brown Debating Union, Herald Board, and Y. M. C. A. His scholarship record for the four years has been very high, securing the Thayer scholarship during his junior and senior years. He has taken an active interest in athletics, having been a member of the 'varsity track team. He is to be one of the commencement speakers, is a member of the Cammarian club and belongs to the Delta Upsilon fraternity.

The committee on selection of the Rhodes scholar were: President W. H. P. Faunce; Dean A. Meiklejohn; Professors Poland and Allinson, Dr. C. E. Dennis, principal of the Hope Street High School, H. M. Hull, superintendent of the Newport schools, and F. E. Thompson, also of Newport.

**MR. BRAMAN IS  
MUCH AGITATED**

In a communication to the Providence *Sunday Journal* Mr. Edwin C. Braman of this city says of an incident in the recent campaign of the sophomores against the freshmen at the time of the latter's class supper:

"I was so shocked Saturday evening at 10 p. m. as I was passing through Union street from Westminster street to Broad. At the junction of Union and Middle streets I heard a terrible rush from Westminster street, and soon there came a young man chased as by bloodhounds, or a body of young men, and a most brutal affair was presented to my eyes. He was pounced upon and was struck down by blows from the fists of the pursuers, which seemed to be a crowd of 10 or 15 young fellows or more. I rushed to his rescue, as my blood and nerves will not stand such sights without helping out the weak one. I had several bundles in one arm, but with the other I stayed them a little, but there came more to the fray and this was the salute I received: 'Get out, old man, we're the Brown boys.' The young man was dragged into Middle street, where there was a hack waiting, and he was thrown into the hack and set on by three young men, worse than our criminal class are treated by the police when vigorous measures are required. The hack was then driven on the dead run, to the danger of the crowd gathered, people passing on the street.

"It is a disgrace to this fair city of ours to see such disgraceful scenes from college boys. I wish to ask you one question: 'Are college boys immune to carry on such brutal and disgraceful acts in the public highways of this city?' My opinion is that they should be treated as lawbreakers and punished. I, for one, protest against such outrages. If I could have identified any of them I should have entered a complaint at police headquarters, or against the hackman who would be accessory to it. Even the hackman was afraid to start, having to be urged, seeing that some citizens protested."



**BROWN STUDENTS ARE NOT ROWDIES** It appears to us that Mr. Braman is unduly exercised over a little undergraduate "fooling." In the episode referred to there was no bad temper, and each side enjoyed itself equally. In years to come captors and captives alike look back at such affairs with reminiscent pleasure, and while it is easy to carry this inter-class strife too far, surely

some of it is wholesome enough, and Mr. Braman and other people who think that the participants are mere rowdies should note that the contest to which he so strenuously objects was friendly and without unmanly or unworthy animus. As a matter of fact; Brown undergraduates have conducted themselves very mildly on the streets of Providence for some years past.



**THE NEW DEAN OF THE WOMEN'S COLLEGE** Miss Lida Shaw King, Miss Emery's successor as dean of the Women's College, is the daughter of Rev. Dr. Henry M. King, pastor of the First Baptist Church of Providence. She graduated from Vassar in 1890, receiving the degree of A. B. In 1894 she received her A. M. from Brown, and that same year was appointed fellow in Greek at Vassar. From 1895 to 1897 she was an instructor in Latin in Vassar, and the following year she spent as a graduate student at Radcliffe College. In 1898 she was appointed an instructor of Latin in Packer Collegiate Institute, and in 1899 became a fellow in Greek at Bryn Mawr College. The following year she was appointed Agnes Hoppin Memorial fellow of the American School of Archaeology at Athens. In 1901 she became head of the classical department in the Packer Collegiate Institute.

It is evident from this brief statement of Miss King's academic career that she comes to Brown excellently equipped for the classroom work connected with her new position. While she has had no such special preparation for administrative duties as Miss Emery received during her three years' service as dean of the Women's College of the University of Wisconsin, still her successful performance of such executive work as has fallen to her share gives good ground to expect excellent things of her in her new position. She doubtless realizes, as do all who are acquainted with the achievements of the present dean, that to fill Miss Emery's place will be no easy task; and she can obtain no higher reward for her work than such esteem from her associates and affection from her pupils as follows Dean Emery into her new life.

## CHRONICLE OF THE CAMPUS



ALTHOUGH Brown beat Dartmouth at debate this year, Johns Hopkins won from us at Baltimore, on Saturday evening, April 8. The question was: "Resolved, That the economic and political interests of the United States demand the permanent retention of the Philippine Islands." Johns Hopkins defended the negative side.

The Johns Hopkins team were Thomas DeC. Ruth, Joseph T. Singewald, L. Edwin Goldman, chairman, and Ormund W. Hammond, alternate. The Brown team consisted of George Hurley, F. Eugene Hawkins, George G. Shor, chairman, and Lester L. Folk, alternate. The judges were Judge Harry M. Clabaugh of the supreme court of the District of Columbia, Hon. J. Wirt Randall of Annapolis and Prof. George L. Raymond of Princeton University.

### The Right Spirit

Under date of April 3, the *Brown Daily Herald* says editorially:

"The action of the board of athletic directors in declaring eligible for the 'varsity' baseball team only the men whose amateur standing has as yet been unquestioned should be a source of satisfaction to the undergraduates. It was the conviction of the majority of the students last spring that summer ball players should not be excluded from Brown teams, and it is reasonable to suppose that is still the sentiment of the larger number of undergraduates. But, since the corporation of the university has insisted that Brown shall govern her athletic teams according to the old amateur rules, the strict enforcement of those regulations is not only the honest but also the politic course. As long as the antiquated amateur regulations are in force at this university, athletes must be judged according to the letter and the spirit of these stipulations. Therefore, whether or not the majority of the undergraduates believe in the amateur rules, whether or not the other colleges in the country are guilty of deceit in evading these rules, let us have no man who has not lived up to the regulations on our athletic teams."

### Trip of Musical Clubs

The Brown University Musical Clubs were everywhere successful on the trip which they took during the spring vacation. Beginning with a concert Monday evening, March 20, at the Brown University Club, 12 West 44th street, New York, the clubs passed through Somerville, N. J., Tuesday, March 11; Hightstown (Peddle Institute), Wednesday, March 22; Newark, Thursday, March 23; Red Bank, Friday, March 24, and Passaic, Satur-

day, March 25, giving good concerts in each place.

The report in the *Newark Evening News*, of Friday, March 24 shows how the clubs' work was appreciated wherever they went: "The twenty-five students . . . imbued their singing with a youthful spirit that, combined with the fresh and musical quality of their voices, imparted positive and penetrating charm to their vocal performances and revealed to many in the audience very pleasant memories of their college days."

Upon reaching New York the clubs proceeded to the apartments of the Brown University Club and were there royally welcomed before the concert. Later, supper was served and the men were taken to the homes of members living in or near the city. Red Bank gave the clubs their first dance, the event being held in the high school building. The Passaic Club provided a grand ball to wind up the trip, and handsomely decorated its beautiful club house in honor of the clubs. Many Brown flags and banners were displayed and the dance proved a distinct social success. The trip was enjoyed by all and will long be remembered by the participants.

### Yale Wins at Chess

The summary of the two days' play in the Yale-Brown chess match at the Brown Union, April 20 and 21, is as follows:

BROWN.			
	Won	Lost	Drawn
Water . . . . .	1	2	1
Meador . . . . .	1	2	1
Burton . . . . .	1	3	0
Sweet . . . . .	0	2	2
YALE.			
	Won	Lost	Drawn
Barelay . . . . .	2	2	0
Demock . . . . .	3	1	0
Woodbury . . . . .	3	0	1
Owen . . . . .	1	0	3
Total—Yale 11, Brown 5.			

### Notes of the Month

W. M. Rose, '08, has been appointed manager of the second football team for next fall.

Alexander M. Burgess, '06, has been elected captain of the water-polo team for next season.

Tennis is proving once more a popular game at Brown this spring. A round robin tournament has lately been opened.

Following are the commencement speakers chosen by the faculty: Leonard W. Cronkhite, William A. Spicer, Jr., William A. Read and Glenn W. Woodin. The winner of the Gaston medal will also be invited to speak.

## BRUNONIANS FAR AND NEAR

*Items of information about former students of Brown, whether alumni or non-graduates, will be gladly received by the editors of the Monthly. Those who enjoy reading about their former college friends may be sure that their friends will be equally glad to hear from them. Address communications for this department to Dr. Allan H. Willett, Brown University. To insure insertion in any particular number of the Monthly they must be in the hands of the editor by the 20th of the preceding month.*

1855

The class of 1855, ex-Governor Bourn of Providence, president, has begun active preparations for the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of its graduation, in connection with the next commencement. The committee of the class having the matter in charge held a meeting recently at Young's Hotel, Boston, to formulate plans.

1858

A private letter received at Washington from Secretary Hay, written at Nervi, says that he is making steady progress toward complete recovery. He has a physician who thoroughly understands his case, and, as one result of his ministrations, the secretary has been able to resume his daily walks, of which he is very fond. He wrote that, having secured the expected benefits from the baths and climate at Nervi, he was about to proceed in a few days by way of Milan, to Bad-Nauheim, to complete the course of treatment for nervous trouble outlined by his physician.

Bad-Nauheim, Germany, April 22. Secretary and Mrs. Hay arrived here today from Nervi, Italy, to take the waters. They will remain several weeks.

1876, 1877, 1892 and 1897

The law firm of Comstock and Gardner of Providence has been dissolved. Mr. R. B. Comstock, '76, has formed a new firm with Mr. John E. Canning, and Mr. Rathbone Gardner, '77, Lecombe a member of the new firm of Gardner, Pierce, ('92) and Thornley, ('97).

1880

Rev. Frederick J. Walton is in charge of Epiphany Chapel, Philadelphia. His address is 136 North 16th street.

1881

Charles E. Hughes, senior member of the law firm of Hughes, Rounds & Schurman of New York, is senior counsel for the gas investigation committee recently appointed by the New York legislature. Mr. Hughes graduated from Columbia Law School in 1884 and was a prize fellow of the same institution from 1884 to 1887. He has served as professor in Cornell Law School and the New York University Law School. He has practised law in New York since 1893. He is counsel for the

New York and Westchester Railway Company, which recently obtained a franchise from the board of aldermen of New York to build a four track electric road through Westchester County and the Bronx. Mr. Hughes made it a condition of his acceptance of the appointment that he should be untrammelled in his management of the investigation.

1883

William R. Barrieklo, (Princeton, '78) has been appointed a commissioner of the New Jersey state board of education. The following is from a recent speech by Governor Stokes, (Brown, '83) at a banquet of the Beta Theta Pi society, as reported in the New York Times:

"I see right in front of me a man who helped to whoop it up for my opponent in the last campaign."

"Put him out! Put him in!" came from all over the hall.

"No, don't put him out," said the Governor, "To show him there were no hard feelings I just called him up to this table and offered him a political job, which he has accepted." [Laughter.]

Charles C. Black, (a Princeton graduate) who was the Democratic candidate for governor of New Jersey, last fall, has been appointed by Governor Stokes a member of the New Jersey board of equalization of taxes. —*Princeton Alumni Weekly*.

The banquet of the Beta Theta Pi Society, referred to above, was a notable affair, with Governor Stokes as the guest of honor. It was held at the new Hotel Astor in New York and was attended by about 300 members of the society, including a delegation of about 30 from Brown.

1883 and 1897

The *New York Tribune* said editorially, on April 1:

"Public sentiment in New Jersey is undoubtedly favorable to the bill introduced by Assemblyman Colby to limit municipal franchises to twenty-five years. This was shown so clearly that the house of assembly did not dare to reject the proposition outright. It compromised by providing for the creation of a commission to consider the whole question, and this was accepted as satisfactory by those who have been fighting against perpetual franchises. They took it for granted that the bill, as amended, would pass the senate, and that Governor Stokes would appoint on the commission men in every way qualified for the work mapped out. On the last day of the session the bill was still in the senate committee on corporations with all the appearance of having been treated by some political disciple of Dr. Osler. Its friends were blue, and many good Republicans felt sorely troubled regarding the probable effect on next fall's election. However, everything came



out right in the end. Taking the friendly advice of the *Tribune*, Senator Minch reported the bill late on Thursday night, and it was then, on the motion of Senator Bacheller, taken up and passed. Governor Stokes may surely he relied upon to sign the bill and appoint a first class commission.

Governor Stokes was graduated at Brown in 1883 and Assemblyman Colby in 1897.

## 1888

In the new catalogue of the George Washington University at Washington, D. C., William Allen Wilbur, A. M., appears as head professor of English and acting dean of Columbian College.

## 1889

Augustus O. Bourn, Jr., is a practicing lawyer in New York City.

## 1890

Rev. Edgar B. French, pastor of the Wendell Avenue Congregational Church of Brockton, Massachusetts, was around college a few days ago and expressed his intention to be present at the fifteenth anniversary of the graduation of his class in June.

## 1892 and 1897

Miss Ruth Story Devereux, '97, has announced her engagement to Dr. William Holden Eddy, '92. Miss Devereux is teaching in the Providence High School, and Dr. Eddy is master of the Vineyard Street Grammar School, Providence.

## 1892

Herbert H. Rice is manager of the Pope Motor Co., at Indianapolis, with 100 men under his charge. He has recently moved his family to Indianapolis from Providence.

Rev. Everett A. Bowen has accepted a unanimous call to the pastorate of the Baptist Church of Hope Valley, Rhode Island, and begins his work there immediately. Mr. Bowen was until a few months ago pastor of a Baptist Church at Willimantic, Connecticut, but resigned on account of impaired health. The church at Hope Valley is the only one in the village of one thousand people where services have been regularly held for some time past.

## 1893

The engagement is announced of Miss F. Louise Plimpton of Florence, Mass., to Robert Marshall Brown, '93, instructor of geography, State Normal School, Worcester.

Alfred R. Wightman is a member of the faculty of the University of Vermont at Burlington; Carl V. Tower, also of '93, is at the head of the department of philosophy.

Charles E. Adams is the only man of this class whose present location is unknown. Information of his whereabouts is much desired. His last appearance was in St. Louis, Missouri.

Charles A. Selden is now connected with the *New York Evening Post* as a member of the editorial staff.

Rev. E. B. Niver has been "heard from." He is still in Baltimore at 1014 St. Paul street.

Rev. L. E. Learned has now the charge of a parish at Ridgeway, New Jersey.

## 1894

Henry D. Sharpe has been elected president of the Unitarian Club of Providence. Professor Damon is a member of the executive committee.

President Mary E. Woolley of Mount Holyoke College has been chosen as elector of the Hall of Fame at New York. There are only six women electors.

Copies of the *Book of Pictures* of the class of '93 can be found at the Brown Union and the college library.

Rev. Elliot F. Studley has been appointed to the pastorate of the Broadway Methodist Episcopal Church of Providence. He has been pastor of the Fourth Church of New Bedford for some years. His former pastorates were at Wickford, Mansfield and Fall River.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel C. Snow of 5 Dartmouth street, Taunton, Massachusetts, announce the coming on April 14, 1905, of a little daughter, Belinda Estelle Snow.

Doctor and Mrs. Charles A. Blanchard announce the marriage of their niece, May Elise Carothers, to Arthur J. Llewellyn, '93, on April 10, 1905, at Wheaton, Illinois.

Rowell of Manchester, Powers of Worcester, Wightman of the University of Vermont, Dexter and Studley of New Bedford, have made each a special journeying the past winter, to Providence, and to Brown to view the William M. Chase portrait of President Andrews. This portrait now hangs on the south wall of Sayles Hall. "Ninety-three never forgets nor does Brunonia!"

## 1895

Frederick Bement is instructor in the department of physical science at the Bryant High School, Borough of Queens, New York City.

Herve W. Georgi recently left Jamestown, New York, where he had been living for a number of years, and is now located at Bowbells, North Dakota.

## 1896

George E. Coghill, Ph. D., professor of biology in Pacific University, Forest Grove, Oregon, has been elected corresponding secretary of the newly organized Oregon Academy of Science.

His graduate study began in 1897, under the direction of the late Professor C. L. Herrick, editor and founder of the *Journal of Comparative Neurology and Psychology* and one of the pioneers of that science in America. During 1899 and 1900 Mr. Coghill was a assistant professor of biology in the University of New Mexico. The two years following this he pursued graduate study in Brown University and in Germany. At Brown he received the Grand Army of the Republic fellowship, the best fellowship of the university. During the summer semester of 1902 he stud-

ied in the laboratories of Professors Boveri and Koelliker in Wurzburg, and the same year he received the degree of doctor of philosophy from Brown. The year following he went to Pacific University as professor of biology.

Professor Coghill's original work relates especially to the nervous system of amphibia and has been published in the *Journal of Comparative Neurology and Psychology*. This journal has formally recognized his work by giving him a place upon its list of collaborators. He is a member also of the Society of American Naturalists, the Society of American Zoologists and the Association of American Anatomists, and is fellow in the American Society of Advancement of Science.

R. F. MacArthur is district superintendent for the South Pennsylvania Oil Company, at Smithfield, West Virginia.

1897

Miss Sarah M. Osborn has been appointed teacher of Latin in the Pawtucket High School.

William G. Randall is practicing law in Riverside, California. His office is room 9, Evans Block.

Rev. Benjamin T. Livingston has accepted the pastorate of the Union Baptist Church of Providence. He is now pastor of the Jefferson Street Baptist Church of this city, to which he accepted a call in November, 1900, the call preceding his graduation from Newton Theological Seminary in that year. He is a graduate of Brown University and of East Greenwich Academy. His work in connection with the Jefferson Street Church, his first pastorate, has been notably successful. He is an ardent supporter of evangelistic work in the state and is a member of the Rhode Island Baptist Ministerial Convention. Mr. Livingston is also secretary of the Rhode Island Baptist Education Society.

1898

B. D. Whiting, whose appointment as assistant attorney of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Co. was chronicled in the MONTHLY a year ago, has been made attorney of the same road.

1899

E. P. Howard has given up his position as principal of the grammar school at North Scituate, Rhode Island, and is now teaching mathematics and english at the high school in South Manchester, Connecticut.

1901

Amos L. Taylor is practicing law with an office at 30 Court street, Boston, Massachusetts.

Rev. William Lathrop Clark and Miss Caroline Louisa Farrington were married in the Central Congregational Church of Providence, March 1, 1905. The best man was George C. Wing, '00, and among the ushers were E. Tudor Gross, '01. Allan P. Stevens, '95, Edward A. Stockwell, '99, Walter A. Briggs, '00, and C. Abbott Phillips, '02. While at Brown Mr. Clark was the first business manager of the MONTHLY. He is now an Episcopal clergyman, located at Roxbury, Mass.

1902

Preston H. Porcheron has been appointed city engineer of Rome, N. Y. His experience in civil engineering has been thorough, and he is in every way competent to fill the office. For some time he was employed in the office of the city engineer at Providence and in New York he was employed by the consulting engineering firm of Towle & Towle. He removed to Rome in 1902 and entered the employ of Knight & Hopkins, and has since been engaged under that firm in field work in the construction of sewer and water plants. A few weeks ago he was offered by the federal department a station in Honolulu which he declined. November 23 last Mr. Porcheron married Miss M. Irene Adams, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry V. Adams, of Rome, N. Y., and they are now living at 213 North Madison street.

1903

Daniel Everett Bellows and Miss Bessie Allen Hood, both of '03, were united in marriage by the Rev. J. F. Cooper, at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Hood, 7 Parkis avenue, Providence, November 23, 1904. The bride was attended by Miss Mabel Cornelia Moulton, ex-'03, as maid of honor, and two cousins, Miss Sarah Kempton Cady, '05, and Miss Helen Earle Hood of East Greenwich. The best man was Henry Wilson White, '03, and the ushers were Warren Lyle Wilmarth, '02, and Grenville Read Hood, a brother of the bride. Only the members of the families and a few intimate friends were present at the ceremony, but the reception which followed was attended by many classmates and fraternity friends of the bride and bridegroom.

Mr. and Mrs. Bellows are living at 266 King George street, Annapolis, Maryland, where Mr. Bellows is an engineer-in-charge of the new Naval Academy.

1904

Michael J. Lynch, ex-captain of the Brown nine, is pitching again this year for the Pittsburg team of the National League. On April 17 he showed his old form in a game with Cincinnati, which he won in the ninth inning, when the bases were filled, by striking out the third man.











